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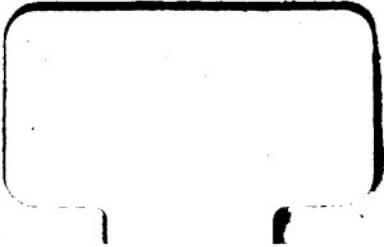
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FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH AND TAMUL:

**DESIGNED TO ASSIST TAMUL YOUTH IN THE
STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

II.

[Price—Four Pence.]

**PRESS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION, MANEPY:
1836.**



FIRST LESSONS.

No. II.

Beam	கிரணம்	Mindful	கவனமுள்ள
View	பார்த்தல்	Watchful	விழிப்பு
Youth	வாவிபம்		சாக்கிரதை
Beauty	சிறப்பு அழகு	Kindness	பட்சம்

The sun has risen and sheds his beams all around. Let us take a walk and view the beauty of the morning. Think of your creator in the days of your youth and be mindful of his loving kindness to you and every creature he has made. Thank him for his watchful care over you when you go to sleep and when you wake.

Grand	பெரிய	Heedless	சிந்தனையற்ற
Mighty	வல்லமை		அசட்டலை
Comfort	ஆஹதல்	Toiling	பிரயாசப்படுதல்
Wave	அலை		உழைத்தல்
Ocean	சமுத்திரம்	Desire	விரும்புதல்

Asleep	நித்திரைபாப்	Stretched	நீட்டினது
Fisherman	மீன்பிடிகாரன்	Labour	பிரயாசம்
Search	தெடுதல்		உழைப்பு
	ஆராய்தல்	Fish	மீன்

How grand is the view of the ocean. How it rolls its mighty waves; and how many of our comforts do we derive from it. While we are asleep on the land the fisherman on the ocean is in search of fish for our table; he is toiling for our comfort while we lie stretched on our beds heedless of his labours.

Means	வழிவகைகள்	Deep	ஆழம்
Country	தேசம்	Tender	உருக்கம்
Mankind	மனிதசாதி		இளமை
Visit	போய்ப்பார்த் தல்—சந்தித்தல்	Distant	நூரம்
Gain	ஆராய்மீபன் ஞுதல்	Manner	பழக்கம் வகை—முறை
Custom	வழக்கம்		விதம்
Sail	பாய்வலித்தல்	Convey	கொண்டுபோ
Bounty	தாராளம்	Part	பகுதி—கூறு

By means of the sea we visit distant countries and gain a knowledge of the manners and customs of man-

kind. The ships that sail on the ocean, convey to us many of the comforts of which we every day partake. How thankful then ought we to be to God for his bounty towards us as shewn in the great deep. Thus we behold in every part of God's works, his wisdom and tender care for us and for all that he hath made.

Strength	பெலன்	Grasshop- தத்துக்கிளி
Rejoice	சங்தோஷித்தல்	per
Armed	ஆயுதநிதித்தல்	Nostrils நாசி
Glitter	பள்ளிடுதல்	Affright பயப்படுத்தல்
Smell	மணத்தல்	Quiver அம்புக்கட்டு
Shouting	ஆர்ப்பரித்தல்	Rage மூர்க்கம்
Battle	போர்	Terrible அச்சமுண்டாக்கத்தக்கது
Paw	காலரல்வறுகு தல்	Valley பள்ளத்தாக்கு
Spear	இட்டி	Shield பரிசை
Trumpet	எக்காளம்	Captain படைத்தலைவன்
Thunder	முழக்கம்	

Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth

in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha! ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.

Harvest	வெட்டுவேளா	Busy	சுறுசுறுப்பு
	ன்னம்		முயற்சி
Smile	புன்னக்கொ	Ear	கதிர்—கரது
	ள்ளுதல்	Abundant	பூரணம்
Prospect	நோக்கம்		வளப்பம்
Season	பருவம்	Farmer	கமக்காரன்
	காலவகை	Reap	அரிவிவெட்டு
	சமயம்		தல்
Able	இயன்றது	Aged	முதியோர்
	கூடியது	Remain	மிகுங்கிருத்
Alike	சமானம்		தல்
Glean	பொறுக்குதல்	Welcome	நன்மனதோ
Mirth	உல்லாசம்		டேற்றல்
	களிப்பு	Reapers	அரிவிவெட்டு
	மகிழ்ச்சி		கிறவர்கள்

Produce	பிரயோசனம்	Infirm	தளர்ந்தது
	விளைவு	Close	முடிவு

It is harvest time, and we now behold the busy reapers with smiling faces going to the fields to gather in the produce of the year. When they rest from their labours they rejoice in the prospect of laying up an abundant supply for the coming winter. In this season all hands are at work. The old and the young alike repair to the harvest field. While the young and able reap the corn, those of more tender years with the aged and infirm glean what may remain on the field. At the close of the harvest the farmer gives what is called the harvest feast, when all are made welcome at his table and with mirth conclude this pleasant season.

Pleasing	இண்பம்	Devour	பட்சிக்கிறது
Insect	வண்டு—பூச்சி	Instinct	இயல்பு
Class	வகுப்பு		சுயதன்மை .
Notice	கவனம்		சுபாவம்
Snare	கண்ணி	Proclaim	கூறுதல்
Gambol	விளையாட்டு		பிரசித்தமீபன்
Wisely	புதியாய்		ஆதல்
Cunning	தந்திரம்	Tribe	கோத்திரம்

Number	கண்கு—எண்	Wing	இறகு
However	ஆகிலும்	Noted	விபக்கப்படத்
Form	உருவாக்குதல்		தக்கது
Summer	கோடைகாலம்	Spider	பொட்டுப்பூச்
Purpose	முகாந்தரம் கருத்து எண்ணம்		சிசிலங்கி
Entrap	அகப்படுத்து தல்	Web	நெய்யப்பட்ட வேலை
Prey	இரை	Thread	நால்
Remark	வியப்பு பாராட்டல்	Wait	காத்திருத்தல்
Creator	சிட்டிகர்	Wiles	தங்கிரம்
		Worthy	பாத்திரம் யோக்கியம்
		Whether	ஏதாகுதல்

How pleasing, on a fine day in summer, to see the insects on the wing. Amongst this tribe the flies are the most noted for their beauty and numbers. The spider, however, deserves our notice for the way in which it forms its web. This web the spider makes use of as a snare to entrap unwary flies, as they gambol about in the summer sun. How wisely it is formed for the purpose, and how fine are the threads of which it is made: nor is the cunning manner in which this insect lies in wait to devour its prey when they are taken in its wiles, less worthy of remark. How

striking is the power of instinct as we behold it in all the tribes that live, whether large or small. All proclaim the wisdom and power of the great Creator.

Beast	மிருகம்	Roar	கெற்சித்தல்
Doom	தீர்மானமிடுதல்	Lion	சிங்கம்
Moment	நிமிடம்	Wild	காடு—துட்டம்
Howling	உள்ளத	Lot	சாதுவில்லாமை
Tiger	புலி	Desert	பங்கு—பகுதி
Traverse	கடந்துபோகு தல்	Victim	வனுந்தரம்
Seldom	அரிது	Abode	பவி
Alarm	பயப்படுத்து தல்—அச்சம்	Earth	வாசம்
			பூமி

How thankful should we be to God for having placed us in a country where we need have no fear of wild beasts. Dreadful must be the lot of those that are doomed to traverse the desert, every moment in fear of falling a victim to the howling wolf or the fierce tiger. But thanks to the great Creator, that in his providence he has made these creatures to take up their abode in desert places where the foot of man seldom treads; and while the awful roar of the lion makes the desert ring

he alarms only the other wild beasts that dwell in these lonely parts of the earth.

Maxim	பழமொழி	Return	திரும்புதல்
Duty	கடமை	Return }	அதிசெலுத்து
Retain	பத்திரமாய்வை	thanks }	தல்
	த்தல்		
Proper	சரி—முறை	Urgent	அவசியம்
Wealthy	ஐசுவரியம்	Healthy	சுகம்
	செல்வமீ		சவுக்கியம்

How pleasant to rise early and behold the sun's morning beams and return thanks to God for his watchful care over us during the past night. He that rises late will not do a good day's work. He who lies in bed in the morning loses the best part of the day. The less a man sleeps the more he lives. This maxim should ever be retained in the minds of youth, for the proper use of time is an urgent duty. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Attire	உடுப்பு—ஆ	Tall	நெட்டை
	கடைஆபரணம்		நீளி—நீளம்
Vie	வாஷ்செய்தல்	Tuft	ஞிரள்—புற்றிராள்

Spot	மறு—புள்ளி	Marked	அடையாளம்—ப ண்ணப்பட்ட
	இடம்		
Peacock	மயில்	Figure	உருபு
Beyond	அப்புறம்		வடிவு
Handsome	வடிவு	Adorn	அலங்கரித்தல்
Feather	இறகு	Expand	விரித்தல்
Erect	நிமிர்த்துதல்	Rainbow	வான்வில்லு
	நிமிர்ச்சி	Colour	நிறம்—வண் னம்
Splendour	பிரகாசம்		

The attire of the peacock is gay and pretty beyond all other birds. His figure is tall and handsome. A light tuft of feathers adorns his head, and his tail which he erects and expands at pleasure, vies in splendour with the rainbow. It is very long, and the feathers have fringes marked in the middle with a spot of rich colours in the form of an eye.

Neck	கழுத்து	Scream	அவறல்
Glossed	மினுக்கின்று		கத்துதல்
Degree	படி		அலப்பாரித்தல்
Agree	இவ்வுதல்		சூரவையிடுதல்
Horror	பயங்கரம	Breast	மார்பு
Deck	அலங்கரித்தல்	Plumage	இறகு

Gaudy	பளபளப்பு	Highest	மிகவுழுபர்ந்
Spring	வசந்தகாலமீ		தனு
Usual	வழக்கமீ	Inspire	எழுப்பிவிடுதல்
Green	பச்சை	Appear	காணப்படுதல்

The head, neck, and breast of this bird are green, glossed with gold. Thus as far as plumage goes, the peacock is in the highest degree pleasing; but his voice by no means agrees with his attire. His unpleasant scream inspires a kind of horror. His gaudy plumage drops off every winter, and in the spring he again appears decked in usual splendour.

Goose	வாத்து	Assist	உதவுதல்
	பெருந்தாரா	Dainty	அதிகருசி
Tame	சாது	Swimming	நீங்துதல்
Hatch	குஞ்சுபொரித்தல்	Down	மெல்லியதிறகு
Toe	கால்விரல்		இறகுமயிர்
Repast	சாப்பாடு	Gander	ஆண்வாத்து.
	பசியாற்றல்		

The goose is one of the most useful of our fowls. Its flesh forms one of our dainty repasts. It supplies us with soft down and the ven with which we write. A

tame goose sometimes lays twenty eggs, but the wild one seldom more than eight. The female hatches her eggs with great care, and the gander or male sometimes assists her in this duty. The feet of geese and of all water fowls are webbed, or have a kind of skin between the toes which assists them in swimming. The goose is a very long lived bird, some having been known to live a hundred years.

Duck தூஷ் | Rear வளர்த்தல்
Plenty பூரணம்—மிகுநி

Ducks are reared with greater ease than most other fowls, wanting only a plenty of water as they eat any thing that comes in their way. They eat grass, swallow grain, devour insects, or any other kind of food. The drake or male is larger than the duck or female, and has a curl of feathers on his rump. The head of the drake is of a fine green colour, his wings spangled, and the other parts of his body are marked with a rich display of colour. The flesh of the duck is very fine. Wild ducks abound in many parts of England. Sometimes upwards of thirty thousand are sent to the London market in one season.

Fit	தக்கது	Husband	கணவன்
	எற்றது	Honour	கனமீபண்ணு
Spare	கையாடாமல் வைத்தல் தப்பவிடுதல்	Support	தல்
Provoke	கோபமுட்டு தல்	Respect	தாபரித்தல்
Discourage	தயிரியலீனப் படுத்துதல்	Train	பேணுதல்
Scorn	நிங்கைபண்ணு தல்	Wrath	எண்ணம்
Pick	பிடுங்குதல் ஆய்தல்	Obey	வளர்த்தல்
Submission	கீழ்ப்படுதல்	Raven	உக்கிரம
Constant	நிலுத்தது—இ ^{தைவிடாமை} எப்பொழு தும்	Eagle	கீழ்ப்படுதல்
Correct	திருத்துதல்	Grey	கம்
		Cherish	கமுகு
		Spoil	நரை
		Jest	அனபாய்வுத்
		Forsake	ரித்தல்
			பழுதுபண்
			ஞுதல்
			பகிடி-நளினமீ
			கைநெகிழுதல்

Husbands, love your wives, and cherish them as your own flesh; and be not bitter against them. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands as it is fit in the Lord. Respect them, and be constant in your

love. Parents, train up your children in the way they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it. Correct your child and he will give you rest. He that spareth the rod spoileth the child. But fathers provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged. Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. The eye that mocketh at his father, and scorneth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it. Hear the words of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother. Honour their grey hairs, and support them in their old age.

Together	கூட	Servant	வேலைகாரன்
Forbear	பொறுத்தல்	Master	ஏசமான்
Singleness	தனிகமை	Equal	சரிவந்தது
Peace	சமாதானம்	Respecter	பார்ப்பத்துச்சமா
Shameful	வெட்கம்	of persons	யீப்பார்க்கிற வன்
Threatening	பயமுறுத்தல்	Eye service	பார்வைக்கூழியம்
Chide	கடிந்துகொள்ளுதல்		

Brothers and sisters, live together in peace and love. Be ye kind and tender one to another; be united, and

by no means chide and fight; for it is a shameful thing. Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal and forbear threatening, knowing that you also have a master in heaven who is no respecter of persons. Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart fearing God.

Teachers	உவாத்திமார்	Religion	தேவபத்தி
Industry	சாக்கிரதை	Closely	நெருங்கி
	முயற்சி	Practise	அப்பியாசம்
	உழைப்பு	Diligently	சுறுசுறுப்பாய்
Fellow	தோழன்	Science	சாத்திரம்
Instruction	படிப்பு	Scholar	மாணுக்கன்
	கல்வி	Neighbour	அயவவன்

Teachers, in the fear of God, labour diligently to teach the best things in the best manner. Teach science, teach industry, teach religion. Scholars, respect and love your teachers; attend closely to instruction, retain what you learn, and practise that which is good. Neighbours and fellows, as ye would that men should do to you, do ye the same to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

Pastor	பேரதகர் மேய்ப்பன்	Sob	விம்மிபழுதல் ஆட்டுமேய் ப்பன்
Village	ஊர்—குறிச்சி	Affected	பரிதபித்தது
Grave yard	சுவக்காலி	Orphan	தாப்தபை
Daughter	மகள்		னிலலாதபி என்னை
Blasted	அழிந்தது	Devote	நேர்த்திச்ச டன்
Destitute	இலலாதது	Kiss	முத்தமிடுதல்
	அந்தரிந்தது	Soothe	ஆற்றித்தேற் ஏதல்
Exhibit	வெளிப்படுத் தல்	Property	உடைமை
Grave	சுவக்குழி		அண்மை
Offer	கொடுத்தல்		தன்மை
	செலுத்துதல்		
	நேர்தல்		
Confidence	நம்பிக்கை		
	உறுதி		

It was on a pleasant summer's evening that the aged pastor of one of the New England villages took his usual walk, after spending the whole day in study. The sun had already sunk in the west, and was pouring his last rays into the golden sky as he entered the village grave yard.

The good man was pressing beneath his trembling steps the sod which covered many of his beloved pa-

rishioners when he came to the spot where lay his wife and three beautiful daughters, whose loveliness like the opening flower, was blasted, ere it was fully exhibited.

The pastor leaned on his staff and bent over these graves and was just marking out the spot by their side, where he hoped shortly to lie in peace, when he was startled by the sobs of a child. He turned, and at a little distance beheld a lovely little white headed boy who was kneeling and sobbing over the grave of his father whose remains had been lately deposited beneath. With a willing heart the good man approached the child of his friend, and with an angel's tenderness he raised and kissed this orphan lamb of his flock, whose face was pale and languid through grief, and whose bright blue eyes were swollen by weeping. He sat down beside him and pressed him to his bosom. "O, sir," said the child, "I am seeking for my father; he lies here in this grave. They tell me he will never again be my father. I fear that I have offended him and I want to ask him to forgive me and to kiss me as he used to do. O! if he would once more be my father and smile upon me, I would never again offend him. But they say he is dead. O! I would sit here and cry all night; I would never stop if my dear father would come to me. But he will not come. A-

few days before they put him in this grave he told me—O! I do remember—he told me he was going to leave me, and I should never have a father any more; and he stroked my hair with his sick hand, and told me, when he was buried in the ground that I must be a good boy and love God. O my father, my father!” The feeling pastor pressed the hand of the sorrowing child within his; soothed him into confidence, and then directed him to a Father who would never forsake him. “My dear little boy,” said he, “you have indeed lost a tender father, but I will tell you of a Father who has promised never to forsake the poor orphan.”

“But” says the child, “what is it to be an orphan?”

“It is to be left destitute of parents while we are yet children.”

“I think I understand, but what is a *poor* orphan?”

The old man was affected, but replied, “it is a child who is left destitute of property as well as friends.”

“O I wish,” said the child in the simplicity of his heart, “I wish I was a *poor* orphan, then God would be my father.”

The good minister wept, for he knew that the child, with respect to property, would be fully satisfied.

“I trust my dear child, that God will be your father. You know our lives are short, and our death certain,

We should therefore devote our lives to God that we may meet death with peace. I hope you will not only be good and live so as to meet your father in heaven, but I hope your life will be spent in trying to do good to others." The clergyman took hold of the hand of the child and they knelt in prayer to God on the grave. The petition was, that God would provide for the little orphan. It was now dark except what light was afforded by the bright twinkling of the stars. As they left the grave yard, the good shepherd directed the attention of his lamb to these wonderful works of God, and his heart beat with joy when he exclaimed, "my Father made them all."

Globe	உண்டை	Agitation	அலைவு
	உவம்		அலைக்கழிவு
Insertion	பொருள்தல்	Tip	நனி-தலைப்பு
Black	கருமை		முளை
	கறப்பு	Necessity	தேவை
Natural	இயல்பு		ஆபத்து
Venture	ஊனிதல்	Furious	ஸூர்கம்
Dull	மக்தம்	Brown	கபிலம்
Cowardly	அம்சக்குணம் வீரமின்கம		மேகவன்னம் புரர்சிறம்

Become	ஆகுதல்	Destru-	அழிவு
Temperate	மத்திமூட	tion	நாசம்
Region	உணவார	Continual	இடைவிடை
	தெசம்		மை
Mixture	கலப்பு		

The wolf is found in almost every country of the temperate and cold regions of the globe. This animal from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail is about two cubits and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and is about one cubit and $\frac{2}{3}$ high. His colour is a mixture of black brown and grey, and his hair is extremely rough and hard. He is naturally dull and cowardly; but when pressed by hunger, he ventures to attack sheep, dogs, women, children, and sometimes men; and when his necessities are very urgent, he faces certain destruction; or becoming furious by continual agitations he ends his life in madness. The wolf is very much like a dog in appearance and if taken young he may be easily tamed.

Monkey	மந்தி-குருங்கு	Expressive	உறைக்கங்கள்
Droll	தமாச		ட்டுக்கிற
Imitate	பாவனைசொய் தல்	Dispute	வாதுபண்ணு தல்

Native	பிறவி—செந்தம்—தானம்	Molest	அலைவுபடக்குத் தல்
Ill-treat	தீங்குசெய்தல்	Absolute	தனி—ஏதம்
Curious	நாதனம்		தன்னிட்டம்
Dominion	ஆருகை	Robbery	களவு

There are many sorts of monkeys: they are very cunning creatures and very fond of mischief. They are also very apt to imitate what they see done by persons about them. Many droll tales are told of monkeys. In their native countries, it is highly amusing to see them springing about the trees after each other. They are very harmless and good natured except they are ill-treated or molested: in that case the screaming of hundreds or thousands of them together, expressive of their anger, is very curious. These animals, it is said, are absolute masters of every forest where they reside. Neither the tiger nor the lion himself will venture to dispute their dominion. Birds are driven from the forest by the continual robbery of their nests by monkeys.

Bushy	சுடையானது	Animal	வென்-பிராணி
Chicken	கோழிக்குள்ளு	Expert	கெட்டி
Turkey	வாங்கோழி		சமாந்த

Quantity	அளவு		Snail	நத்தை.
Press	நெருக்குதல் முட்டிப்படுத்தல்		Entangle	மாட்டுதல் அகப்படுத்து தல்
Burrow	வருங்கல் அகற்றல் அறத்தல்:		Fowler	கருவியிடுக்கி றவன்
Cottage	குடில் குடிசை			குறவன் வெடன்
Game	வேட்டை		Partridge	கவுதாளி
Vegetables	பயிர்பூட்டுமுத வியவைகள்		Rabbit	சிமைமுயல்
			Amiss	தப்பு தள்ளுவிடு

The fox has a fine bushy tail, and is something like the wolf but not so large. This animal has ever been famous for his cunning. He lives in a burrow which he digs at the edge of the wood within a short distance of some cottage; and if he be able to get into the yard, he steals ducks, geese, turkeys, chickens, lambs, &c. When he finds birds entangled in snares laid for them by the fowler, he very expertly takes them out. He also finds out bird's nests, seizes the setting partridge and the quail, catches young hares and rabbits, and destroys a large quantity of game. Nothing that can be eaten seems to come amiss, for when

pressed by hunger he will prey on rats, mice, serpents, toads, lizards, insects, and even vegetables.

Porcupine	ஏப்பென்றி முட்பண்றி	Poisonous	ஈஸ்—விஷம்
Inhabit	அடியிருத்தல் சுஞ்சரித்தல் உறைதல்	Wound	காயம் ஊறுபாடு
Formi- dable }	பயப்படத்த க்கது	Asia	ஓர்தேசம்
Quill	இறஙு—முள்	Africa	ஓர்தேசம்
Incline	சாய்தல் சுருதல்	Pointed	கருள்ளது முனைவரை
Upright	நிமிர்ச்சி நேர்மை	Backward	பின்னுக
Assail	சுருவதல் பொருதல்	Self-de- fence }	தறகாப்பு-தன் னெக்காததல்
Variegated	பலவண்ணமா னது	Roll	உருளுதல்
Irritate	கோபழுட்டு தல்	Quality	குணம்-பண்டு
		Inflict	உறத்துதல்
		Difficult	அருமை
		Suppose	சோலி
			பிரயாசம்
			என்னுதல்

The porcupine inhabits Asia and Africa, and though so formidable in its appearance is a very harm-

less animal. It is about two feet long, and its body is covered with quills, which are from ten to fourteen inches long, sharp pointed and thickest in the middle, and these are variegated with black and white rings. In their usual state they incline backwards, but when the animal is irritated, they rise and stand upright. When the porcupine is roused to self-defence even the lion dares not assail him. He kills serpents by forming himself into a ball, and then rolling his quills over them. It is supposed by some that the quills have a poisonous quality which renders it difficult to cure the wounds inflicted by them.

Variety	பலவகை-வகை	Drome-	ஒருவகைஒட்
Camel'	ஓட்டகம்	dary	கட—ஓட்ட
Pound	ஆறுபலமி		கமி
Protube- rance	இருத்தல் } புகைப்பு	Bunch	எரி-புகைப்பு
Back	முதலு	Weight	பாரம்
Travel	நடத்தல் செல்லுதல்	Several	பல
Mile	முக்கால்நாயி ஊரம்	Sack	பொதி சாக்கு கோணி இரைக்குடர்
		Stomach	

There are two varieties of the camel, one of which is called the dromedary. The camel has two bunches or protuberances on the back; the dromedary only one. The camel is a most useful animal on the sandy deserts of Africa and Asia. He can travel fifty miles in a day, carry more than a thousand pounds weight, and pass several days without drink. He can also carry a supply of water in a kind of sack in his stomach.

Elephant	எரிசை	Include	தழுவுதல்
Intelligent	புத்தி—பூகம்		கூட்டுதல்
	போசனை	Burden	சுமை—பாரம்
Shape	சூயல்	Move	அசைத்தல்
Resemble	ஒப்பாகுதல்		அரக்குதல்
Hog	பன்றி	Tusk	யானைக்கேடு
Trunk	{ நதிக்கை	Coolness	குளிர்ந்தகுணம்
Proboscis			அமைதி
Muscular	நரம்பு		பத்தமை
Strong	வலம்	Contract	சுருக்குதல்
Courage	தெரியம்	Body	சரீரம்
Prudence	புத்தி	Obedience	கீழ்ப்படிதல்
Tube	குழல்		அடக்கம்
Extend	நீட்டுதல்		

The elephant is the largest of all land animals, and is the most intelligent. In shape he resembles the hog. He has two large tusks and a proboscis or trunk, which is a strong muscular tube which he can extend or contract, and with which he feeds himself. The elephant is nine or ten feet high; his body including the head is about twelve feet, and his tail five. He bears great burdens and draws weights which six horses cannot move. He has courage, prudence, and coolness joined with obedience. His voice is loud but not so alarming as the roar of the lion.

Call	பேரிடுதல்	Climate	தெசம்
	ஏன்னல்	Rapacious	கொள்ளிக்கு
	அழைத்தல்		ஙம்
Leap.	பாய்தல்	Fiery	நஞ்சுப்பு
Piece	நுண்டு	Quick	வேகம்
Length	நிலம்	Hollow	குழி-குழிந்தது
Alone	மாத்திரம்-தனி	Shaggy	சடைமயிருள்ள
Height	உயரம்	Mane	பிடர்மயிர்
Nose	முக்கு		பிடரோமம்
Thick	கனத்து	Ornament	அலங்காரம்
Numerous	டல	Shoulders	முன்னுஞ்சுங்கு
Tooth	பல்	Force	பூபந்தம்

Belong	அடித்தல் உரித்தரகுதல் உடைத்தாயிரு த்தல்	Nature	இயல்பு சுபாவம்
		Destroy	கொல்லுதல் அழித்தல்
Lioness	பெண்சிங்கம்		

The lion is called the king of beasts. He is a native of the hot climates of Asia and Africa. He is a fierce, rapacious animal, that will leap upon a man, and tear him in pieces in a moment. His length is about eight feet including the tail, which is three feet or more long. The height of his back is three feet from the ground. His head is large, his nose thick, his mouth is armed with numerous and strong teeth, his eyes are fiery, quick, and hollow; his shaggy mane is a great ornament to his thick neck and shoulders. The nature and qualities of the lion belong also to the lioness, except that she has no mane. Unless destroyed by force they are supposed to live as long as men.

Acquire	அடைதல் சம்பாதித்தல்	Knowl- edge	கல்வி--அறிந்த அறிவு-பயிற்சி
Conversa- tion	பேச்சு	Elegant	சிறப்பு
Foreign	அன்னியம்	Contem- plate	உற்றுத்தியானி த்தல்

Admira-	ஆச்சரியம்	Attention கவனிப்பு
tion	மெச்சிக்கொள்	ஒடுதல்—கே
	அந்தல்	செலுத்துதல்
Smooth-	ஒழுக்கம்-அழு	கதத்தல்
ness	த்தம்-ஒப்பரவு	
Regularity	ஒழுங்கு	முகச்சாயல்
Streak	வரி—கீறு	Lovely அழகு-இனிது
Symmetry	அங்கம்—ஒத்த	விரும்பத்தக்க
	அளவு	
Limb	உறுப்பு	Keeper விசாரிப்புக்
Placid	சாந்தம்	காரண
Manchester	ஒரு ஊர்	Ugly அவலட்சனம்
Exhibition	காட்டுதல்	Collection கூட்டம்
	காட்சி	Contrast எதிர்வைத்துப்
Size	அளவு	பார்த்தல்
Rhinoce-	காண்டாமிரு	Deformity அந்தக்கேடு
ros	கம்	Beware ஏச்சரிக்கையா
Astonish-	பிரமிப்பு	யிருக்குதல்
ment	அதிசயம்	Reply மறுமொழி
Withdraw	ஏடுத்தல்	சௌல்லுதல்
	விடுதல்	Easily இலகுவாக
Place	சேர்த்தல்	Captivate மயக்குதல்
	கவத்தல்	External புறம்பான
		Meekness மெத்தனை

Continue	இருத்தல்	Notwith-	{ என்னுறும்
Sustenance	நீண்—ஆதாரம்	standing	
	ஆகாரம்	Savage	குருரம்
Manufac-	{ நிருமித்தல் } ture	Descrip-	ஶட்டம்
	உண்டுபண்ண தல்	tion	விபரம்—வகை
Value	எண்ணுதல் மதித்தல்	Correction	வரலாறு
Arabs	ஓரிசாதி		அடித்தல்
Inelegance	அவலட்சணம்		திருத்தல்
Estimation	மதிப்பு எண்ணமி	Indulgence	இளக்காரம்
Associate	கூடுதல்	Despise	இதழுதல்
Amiable	சினேகிக்கப்ப டத்தக்கது	Docile	அடக்கம் படியத்தக்கது
Disposition	குணம்	Affectionate	அமைவு
Preclude	நிக்குதல் தள்ளுதல் தவிர்த்தல்	Benefit	நேசம்
Approba-	மெச்சிக்கொள் tion	Arabia	பிரயோசனம்
	ஞதல்-உவட்டப்	Pasture	இருதேசம்
		Patient	மேய்ச்சல்
		Nourish- ment	பொறுதி
			ஆதாரம்
			போசனம்

A youth, who lived in the country, and who had not acquired, either by reading or conversation, any

knowledge of the animals which inhabit foreign regions, came to Manchester, to see an exhibition of wild beasts. The size and figure of the elephant struck him with awe; and he viewed the rhinoceros with astonishment. But his attention was soon withdrawn from these animals, and directed to another of the most elegant and beautiful form. He stood contemplating, with silent admiration, the glossy smoothness of his hair, the blackness and regularity of the streaks with which he was marked, the symmetry of his limbs; and above all, the placid sweetness of his countenance. "What is the name of this lovely animal," said he, to the keeper, "which you have placed near one of the ugliest beasts in your collection; as if you meant to contrast beauty with deformity?" "Beware, young man," replied the intelligent keeper, "of being so easily captivated with the external appearance. The animal which you admire, is called a tiger; and notwithstanding the meekness of his looks, he is fierce and savage beyond all description. I can neither terrify him by correction, nor tame him by indulgence. But the other beast, which you despise, is in the highest degree docile, affectionate and useful. For the benefit of man, he traverses the sandy deserts of Arabia, where drink and pasture are seldom to be found; and will continue six or seven days without suste-

nance, yet still patient of labour. His hair is manufactured into clothing; his flesh is deemed wholesome nourishment, and the milk of the female is much valued by the Arabs. The camel therefore, for such is the name given to this animal, is more worthy of your admiration than the tiger; notwithstanding the inelegance of his make and the two bunches upon his back. For mere external beauty is of little estimation, and deformity when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities does not preclude our respect and approbation. We are often deceived by appearances."

Raise	உபர்த்துதல்	Deed	செய்கை
Condescend	தயவுபண்ண தல்	Whatever	ஏதாகுதல்
Depend	சார்ந்துகொ ள்ளுதல் நம்புதல்	Seem	ஏனாப்படுதல்
		Better	உத்தமம்
		Meek	மெத்தெண்ண
		Imperfect	குறை

GREAT God, and wilt thou condescend
To be my father and my friend?
I a poor child, and thou so high,
The Lord of earth, and air, and sky!

Art thou my father? canst thou bear
To hear my poor imperfect prayer?

Or wilt thou listen to the praise
That such a little child can raise?

Art thou my father? let me be
A meek obedient child to thee,
And try in word, and deed, and thought,
To serve and please thee as I ought.

Art thou my father? I'll depend
Upon the care of such a friend;
And only wish to do and be
Whatever seemeth good to thee..

Art thou my father? then at last,
When all my days on earth are past,,
Send down and take me in thy love
To be thy better child above.

Rich	ஜூசுவரியம்
Gentleman	துரைமகன்
Trouble	பிரயாசம்
Enough	போதும்
Pound	பலுண்
Settle	தீர்மானம்ப ன்னுதல்
Beg	முடித்தல் மன்றுடுதல்

Business	வேலை
Inform	அலுவல்
Gravely	அறிவித்தல்
Grasp	கனமாய்
Alexander	இரகித்தல்
Possess	ஒருபேயர் ஆட்கிளைன்
	அதல்
	சுதந்தரித்தல்

Many	அனேகம்	Enjoyment சுகரதுபவம்
Proof	அத்தாட்சி	மகிழ்ச்சி
Truth	உண்மை	Satisfaction திருத்தி
	சத்தியம்	Mind மனம்
Discover	காண்டல்	Infinite முடிவற்ற
Reason	நியாயம்	Perfection பூரணம்
Full	பூரணம்	

When a lad an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, "When is a man rich enough?" I replied, when he has a thousand pounds. He said, "No."—Two thousand? "No."—Ten thousand? "No."—Twenty thousand? "No."—"A hundred thousand?" which I thought would settle the business; but he still continued to say, "No."—I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, "When he has a little more than he has; that is, never! If he acquires five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, from that he would wish his riches could amount to a hundred thousand; and so on, till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him like Alexander for other worlds to possess."

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remarks since he made them to me, and I am happy to say I have discovered the reason. Full enjoyment,—full satisfaction to the mind of man can only be found in possessing God with all his infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature that can satisfy.

Extremely	மிகுதி	Enemy	சத்துரு
Unable	எலாத	Lonely	தனிகை
Procure	சம்பாதித்தல்	Converse	சம்பாவிசைப
Decent	மாணம்		ண்ணுதல்
Society	சங்கம்-சபை		பேசுதல்
Entrance	உட்படுதல்	Soul	ஆத்துமா
Rapid	சுட்டி-வேகம்	Mercy	இருபை
Progress	தேறுதல்		இரக்கம்
	செலவு	At length	கடைசியில்
Correctly	திருத்தம்		இற்றில்
Repeat	சொல்லல்	Pardon	பொறுதி
Chapter	அதிகாரம்	Fill	நிறைத்தல்
Thoughtful	சிந்தை		நிறைதல்
	சூவதானம்	Unspeak-	சொல்விழுட
Miserable	நிதிபங்கம்	able	யாத்து .
Condition	நிலைமை	Glory	மகிமை

Grieve	துக்கப்படுத் துதல்	Sin	பாவம்
Determine	நியமித்தல் தீர்மானித்தல்	Situation	நிலை-தன்மை
		Entreat	வேணுதல்
		Opportunity	தற்சமயம்

Two little boys whose parents were so extremely poor as to be unable to procure them decent clothing, were supplied by the Sabbath School society and went to the Sunday school. On their first entrance, they could read and spell but very imperfectly; but they made such rapid progress as soon to be able to read correctly in the Bible, and repeat many chapters of it. They grew very thoughtful, and said much about their miserable condition as sinners and enemies to God. At home, they would steal away into some lonely spot, to converse about their souls, and pray to God to have mercy on them. At length, they both found pardon and peace, and were filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Their father was a very wicked man; and they were so deeply grieved at his sinning against so holy and merciful a being as God that they determined to tell him of his dreadful situation, and entreat him to flee to Jesus while he still had an opportunity.—(Continued.)

Order	கட்டளையிடு தல்	Retire	உட்போகுதல் தனித்துப் போகுதல்
Silent	அமைதி	Ease	சுகம்-ஆறுதல்
Earnest	அஷா - ஆவல்	Respectability	கனம் கணிசம்
Knee	முழுந்தாள்	Wretchedness	நிற்பந்தம் வறுமை
Approach	இட்டுதல்	Eternal	நித்தியம்
Righteous	நிதி	Misery	நிற்பந்தம்
Employment	அலுவல் வேலை	Relief	உதவி-சகாயம்
Family	சமுச்சாரம்	Agony	அவத்திரத
Poverty	தரித்திரம் வறுமை	Dispel	நீக்குதல் தள்ளல்
Impression	அழுத்தல் படுதல் பதிதல்	Dark	இருள்
Immortal	அழியாதது	Cloud	மேகம்
Anxious	சவலை	Consolation	ஆறுதல்
Inquire	விசாரணைப் ண்ணுதல்	Believe	நம்பிக்கைசொ ன்னிருத்தல்
Elder	முத்தவன்	Immediately	உடனே
Change	விகாரம்	Vicious	தீமை துங்மார்க்கம்
Promise	வரக் குத்தத் தம்		

Engage எட்டுப்படல் |Lucrative பிரயோசனம்

One day when they were sitting at dinner, they began to tell him about the astonishing love of God to sinners,—but he ordered them to be silent; and they went out and prayed earnestly that the Lord would have mercy on him. When they were both on their knees, their father discovered them, and softly approached to see what they were doing. He heard them repeat his name with great tenderness, and entreat God to pardon his sins, and make him a good and righteous man. Their words made a deep impression on his mind, and he returned to his house greatly troubled about his immortal soul. When his little boys came in, he conversed much with them and anxiously inquired what he must do to be saved. "Pray to Jesus, dear father," replied the elder, overjoyed at the great change in his parent, he died for sinners, and he has promised to have mercy on all who will come unto him." The father retired to a secret place where he remained several hours in deep and earnest prayer, but could find no relief for his awakened soul. He continued in great agony of mind for some time, till at length the Saviour's pardoning smile dispelled the dark clouds that had gathered about him, and he found great joy and consolation in

believing. He immediately forsook his vicious practices, engaged in a lucrative employment, and soon raised his family from poverty to a state of ease and respectability. He gave much to the Sabbath School society; for he said it had been the means of saving him from wretchedness in this world, and eternal misery in the world to come. Great things are done in answer to prayer.

Precious	அருமை	Best	உத்தமம்
	விலையுபர்ந்தது		முதல்த்தரம்
Indeed	நிசமாய்		பிரதானம்
Command	கட்டளை	Intent	எண்ணம்
Warn	ஏச்சரித்தல்		நோக்கம்
Escape	தப்பிக்கொள்ளல்	Repent	குணப்படுதல்
Point	காட்டுதல்		மனத்தாபப்படுதல்

The Bible.

THIS is a precious book indeed,
 Happy the child who loves to read;
 'Tis God's own word, which he has given
 To show our souls the way to heaven.

It tells us how the world was made,
 And how good men the Lord obey'd;

There his commands are written too
 To teach us what we ought to do.
 It bids us all from sin to fly,
 Because our souls can never die;
 It points to heaven where angels dwell,
 And warns us to escape from hell.
 But, what is more than all beside,
 The Bible tells us Jesus died—
 This is its best, its chief intent,
 To lead poor sinners to repent.
 Be thankful children that you may
 Read this good Bible every day;
 'Tis God's own word, which he has given
 To show our souls the way to heaven.

Dismount	இறங்குதல்	Across	அறக்கு
Plant	பூடு—பயிர்		கத்திரிகைக்கா
Hedge	வேலி		ந்போல்
Loose	அவிழ்த்தல்		மாறு
Gallop	பாய்ச்சல்	Owner	உடையவன்
	கெச்சைநடை	Admire	மெச்சிக்கொ
Follow	பின்செல்லல்		ள்ளால்
Affair	காரியம்	Cheerful	மகிழ்ச்சி
Bridle	கடிவாளம்	Ruddy	வண்சிவப்பு

Clever	சமர்த்து	Hoop	வளையம்
Pocket	சட்டைச்சாக்கு	Town	பட்டினம்
Civil	மரியாதை	Apples	ஒருவிதபழம்
Weeds	களை	Sweetmeats	இனிப்புப்ப ண்டம்
Tend	காத்தல்	Money	பணம்
Turnip	ஒருவிதகிழு ங்கு	Pie	ஒருவிதபண் ணிகாரம்
Weather	காலம் காலவியல்பு	Knife	கத்தி
Rather	பார்க்கிலும்	Stick	தடி—கோல்
Six pence	ஆறுபெண்வை	Pair	சோடு
Ball	பந்து	Want	குறைதல்
Marble	விளையாட்டுண் கூடக்கல்	Testament	உடன்படிக் கை
Top	பம்பரம்	Daddy	அப்பு
Kick	உதைத்தல்	Content	மனத்திருத்தி மனப்புரணம்
Cold	குளிர்	Good bye	நன்மையுண் டாகவாழ்க போய்விட்டு வருகிறேன்
Hard	கடுமை		
	அரிது		
Errand	கவ்வை		
	அலுவல்		

Mr. L. was one morning riding alone, when, dismounting to gather a plant in the hedge, his horse got

loose and galloped off. He followed, calling him by his name, which stopt him at first, but on his approach he set off again. At length a little boy in a neighbouring field seeing the affair, ran across where the road made a turn, and getting before the horse, took him by the bridle, and held him till his owner came up. Mr. L. looked at the boy, and admired his cheerful ruddy countenance; "Thank you, my good lad," said he, "you have caught my horse very cleverly; what shall I give you for your trouble?" (*putting his hand in his pocket.*) "I want nothing," replied the boy civilly.

Mr. L. Don't you? so much the better for you: few men would say as much. But pray, what were you doing in the field?

Boy. I was rooting up weeds, and tending the sheep that are feeding on the turnips.

Mr. L. And do you like this employment?

Boy. Yes, very well, this fine weather.

Mr. L. But had you not rather play?

Boy. This is not hard work; it is almost as good as play.

Mr. L. Who set you to work?

Boy. My father, sir.

Mr. L. What is his name?

Boy. Thomas Hurdle.

Mr. L. And what is yours?

Boy. Peter, sir.

Mr. L. How old are you?

Boy. I shall be eight in June.

Mr. L. How long have you been out in this field?

Boy. Since six in the morning.

Mr. L. And are you not hungry?

Boy. Yes, I shall eat my dinner soon.

Mr. L. If you had six pence now, what would you do with it?

Boy. I don't know, I never had so much in my life.

Mr. L. Have you no playthings?

Boy. Playthings! what are those?

Mr. L. Such as balls, nine-pins, marbles and tops.

Boy. No, sir; but our Tom makes foot-balls to kick in cold weather; and I had a hoop, but it is broke.

Mr. L. And do you want nothing else?

Boy. No, I have hardly time for those. I always ride the horses to the field, and bring up the cows, and run to the town on errands; and that is as good as play, you know.

Mr. L. Well! but you would buy apples or sweet-meats at the town, I suppose, if you had money.

Boy. O! I can get apples at home; and as for sweet-meats, I don't mind them much, for my mother gives me a pie now and then, and that is as good.

Mr. L. Would you not like a knife to cut sticks?

Boy. I have one—here it is—brother Tom gave it to me.

Mr. L. Your shoes are full of holes; don't you want a better pair?

Boy. I have a better pair for Sundays.

Mr. L. But these let water in.

Boy. O! I don't care for that; they let it out again.

Mr. L. Your hat is torn too.

Boy. I have a better at home, but I would rather have none at all, for it hurts my head.

Mr. L. What do you do when it rains?

Boy. If it rains hard, I get under the hedge till it is over.

Mr. L. What do you do when you are hungry before it is time to go home?

Boy. I eat a turnip.

Mr. L. But if there are none?

Boy. Then I do as well as I can; I work on and never think of it.

Mr. L. Are you not thirsty sometimes in this hot weather?

Boy. Yes, but there is water enough.

Mr. L. Well! my boy, you seem to want nothing at all, so I shall not give you money to make you want any thing. But were you ever at school?

Boy. No sir; but father says I shall go after harvest.

Mr. L. You will want books then?

Boy. Yes, the boys have a spelling book and a Testament.

Mr. L. Well then, I will give you them—tell your daddy so, and that it is because I think you are a very good, contented, little boy. So now go to your sheep again.

Boy. I will, sir; thank you.

Mr. L. Good bye, Peter.

Boy. Good bye, sir.

Damp	தீரம்-சிதளம்	Something	ஒருக்காரியம்
Request	கேட்குதல்		ஒருபொருள்
Absence	இல்லாமை		யாதொன்று
	வராமை	Conceal	மறைத்தல்
Door	கதவு	Certain	நிச்சயம்
Enter	உட்படுதல்	Tea	தேவிலி
Room	அறை	Slip	வழுவுதல்
Lip	உதடு—இதற்கு	Up-stairs	மேல்வீடு
Quiver	நுடித்தல்	Cousin	ஒன்றைவிட்ட
Matter	காரியம்		சகோதரன்
	குறை-தகடு	Pass	செல்லல்

Violent	கொடுமை	Apartment	அறை
	வலோற்காரம்	Away	அப்பறம்
Distress	இக்கட்டு	Assure	உறுதிசொல்
	வருத்தம்		லல்-நிசைய
Unhappy	நிற்பாக்கியம்		மீபண்ணல்
	மனப்பாக்கிய	Window	பலகணி
	மில்லாகமை		சாளரவாசல்
Encourage	தயிரியப்படுத்	Jump	பாய்தல்
	துதல்		அதித்தல்
Happen	சம்பவித்தல்	Beckon	சாடை
Quite	முர்ஙை-தீர	Offend	கோபமுட்டு
Agitate	அசைத்தல்		தல்
	பிரழித்தல்	Text	முகவரை
To be agi-	} மனமகைதல்	Scripture	வேதவாக்கி
tated			யம்

I should like to have each one of you read about little Susan. This little girl was much afraid of telling a lie. When she was about six years old, she lived with her aunt, who was very dear to her. In the month of March, her aunt went to New-York, and as the day was damp, she requested Susan to remain in the house, during her absence. This she promised to do. When her aunt returned in the evening, Susan did not come to the door as usual to meet her, and she did

not see her until she retired to the room, when the child came towards her. But she looked very sad, and did not appear pleased as usual, to see her aunt after she returned home. She was asked "if she was ill." She said, "No:" but her little lip quivered, and it was plain that something was the matter. But as she never tried to conceal any thing, her aunt did not press her further, being certain that she would soon return and tell her all.

After tea she slipt out of the room, and went upstairs with her cousin. Her aunt soon after went up also, and passing the door of the room, in which they were, she heard violent sobbing, and Susan's voice at times between the sobs, as in great distress. She went toward the door, and stopping to listen, heard her say, "Oh, cousin, I can have no peace till I confess all. Oh, I am so unhappy!"—while her cousin was encouraging her to come and tell her aunt what had happened.

She entered the room quite alarmed, and taking her by the hand, led her into another apartment, and said, "Susan, my love, if you have done wrong, tell me:—What have you done?" The poor child was so much agitated, that her aunt, although her confidence in her was very strong, almost feared to hear what was the matter.

As soon as she could speak, she sobbed out, "Oh, I have been so wicked! I have offended God—I have disobeyed you, aunt—Christ does not love me."

Her aunt told her of the Lamb of God, who could wash away her sin, however great, if she truly repented of it, and begged her to tell what she had done assuring her of her own forgiveness, and the forgiveness of her heavenly Father. She then said, "O aunt, I promised I would not go out of the house; and I did not go out until afternoon. But as I stood by the window, I saw my cousins jumping the rope. They beckoned to me to come, and I forgot what I had promised you, and ran out. But soon as I had given one jump, I remembered, and ran back into the house. But I told a falsehood, I disobeyed you, I offended God. O aunt, will he forgive me?" And it was not until her aunt had repeated several encouraging texts of Scripture, and prayed with her for forgiveness, that she became easy.

Bag	காங்கு—பை	Peep	ஏட்டுப்பார்
	உமல்		த்தல்
Corn field	விளைநிலம்	Else	வெரே
Fence	வேலி		மற்றும்படிய
Row	வரிசை-நிறை		அல்லது

Fright	பயம்-திகில்	Drop	விழுவிடுதல்
	ஏக்கம்		

I will tell you a story I read of a little boy who was only eight years old. His father took a bag and went to a neighbor's cornfield one day to steal some of the ears of corn. He took his little son with him. His father told him to hold the bag, while he looked if any one was near to see him. After standing on the fence, and peeping through all the rows of corn, he went back to take the bag from the child, and began to pick the ears of corn. "Father," said the little boy, "you forgot to look some where else." The man dropt the bag in a fright, and said, "which way child?" thinking he had seen some person. "You forgot to look up to the sky, father, to see if God was looking at you." His father felt what the little boy said so much, that he left the corn and went home and was never known to steal again.

Hood	ஒருவிதத்தில்	Often	அடிக்கடி
	மூடி		பலமுறை
Shawl	சால்வை	Front	முன்—முகம்
	உத்தரீகம்		முற்புறம்
Knock	தட்டுதல்	Minute	வினாடி—சற்ற
Corner	ழுகை		சற்றுவேளை

Gauze	சல்லா	Corpse	சவம்
Lift	எடுத்தல்	Touch	தொடுதல்
Shudder	திடுக்கிடுதல்	Cheek	கதுப்பு
Coffin	சவப்பெட்டி		கண்ணம்
White	வெளை	To-morrow	நாளைக்கு
Cross	குறுக்கு கத்திரிகைக் காற்போலா	Moulder	உடருதல் இற்றுப்போ தல்
Tremble	நடுங்குதல்	Dust	புழுதி-தாள
Tears	கண்ணீர்	Worm	புழு-கிருமி
Classmate	கூட்டாளி	Sure	நிச்சயம்
			ஜயமில்லாமை

Mary Ellis was a little girl about six years of age. She was thoughtful and obedient, and therefore all her friends loved her. One morning her mother called her, and told her to put on her hood and shawl. She then took her by the hand, and went with her to walk. They soon came to a small cottage, and Mrs. Ellis knocked at the door. An old woman opened the door, and asked them to go into a front room. In this room the windows were half shut, and at first they could hardly see what was there.

In a few minutes Mary saw a table in one corner, and upon the table something like a box, covered with

white gauze. "O mama," said Mary, "What is that?" "You shall see for yourself, my dear," replied Mrs. Ellis. She then lifted up the covering very softly, and Mary saw a little girl, lying in a coffin. Her eyes were closed, her face and lips were very white, and her hands were crossed on her breast. Mary trembled and said, "O my dear mama, Is she dead?" "Yes, my love; but do you know who it is!" Mary looked again, and burst into tears, saying, "it is my classmate Sally." "Yes," said her mother, "little Sally is dead. You have never seen a corpse before, and I have brought you here that you might learn something from it. Feel this dear little face." Mary touched the cheeks and drew back shuddering, "Oh! how cold! how very cold!" said she. "Yes, my dear child," said Mrs. Ellis, "this is death. You will never again see little Sally in this world. She is gone, and this is only her body that is left. This body will be put under the ground to-morrow. What do you think will become of the soul?"

Mary. I suppose Sally's soul is not dead.

Mrs. Ellis. No, certainly not; the soul cannot die; it is immortal: and God has taken it, it has returned to him.

Mary. What will become of this dead body?

Mrs. Ellis. After the body is put under ground it

will moulder away to dust and be the food of worms.
But God will raise it up again at the last day.

Mary. Oh! there I shall see Sally again!

Mrs. Ellis. Yes, I hope we shall meet Sally again, and if we are God's people, we shall all be happy in heaven. Remember my dear Mary, that you must die too.

Mary. Yes, mama, I know that I must die; but it makes me feel very dreadful to think of it.

Mrs. Ellis. If you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ you need not be afraid to think of death, for, when believers die, the Lord takes them to himself. The reason why people are 'so much afraid of death, is because they are not sure that God is their father.

Mary. If I were sure of going to heaven, I do not think I should be afraid.

Mrs. Ellis. True, and for this reason, I wish you to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Then you may be sure of going to heaven.

Holyday	Qပေါ်နာရဲ	Rest	မိန္ဒာနမံ
Directly	အုပေး	Vexation	အမီလ်ကဗျာသ
Whistle	ဘုံး	Reflection	မိန္ဒာနပြော

Toward	சார்பாக நேரே பக்கமாக	Event	ஈரியம் செய்தி
Toy	விளையாட்டுப் பொருள்	Afterwards	பின்பு
Charm	மபக்குதல் ஆகையுண்டா க்குதல்	Use	பலன் வழக்கம்
Voluntary	வலிய மனதாக	Tempt	மனதையிழுத் தல்—ஏவதல்
Disturb	ஞூட்புதல்	Unnecessary	தேவையற்ற
Understand	அறிதல் விளங்குதல்	Observe	கானுதல் கவனித்தல்
Bargain	பெருத்தம் ஒப்பந்தம்	Ambitious	ஏடுப்பு பேரெண்ணம்
Worth	பெறுமானம் பெறுகை	Court favor	இராசதயவு
Folly	புத்தியீனம் மதிகேடு	Sacrifice	பலியிடுதல் கெடுத்தல்
Chagrin	விதனம் எரிச்சல்	Levee	செலவிடுதல் இராசாமுதவி
Pleasure	சுந்தோஷம் இன்பம்	Liberty	யபெரியோரைத் தரிகிக்குங்கூட்டம்
		Attain	விடுதலை தண்ணிட்டம் பெறுதல் அடைதல்

Repose	இலைப்பாற்றி	Esteem	மதிப்பு
Virtue	ஒழுக்கம்		கணிசம்
	அறம்	Benevolent	உபகாரசிங்கத
	சுகிர்தம்		சற்குணம்
Popularity	பெயர்-புகுழி	Accumulate	கூட்டுதல்
	கீர்த்தி		திரட்டுதல்
Political	இராசகாரியம்		குவித்தல்
Bustle	அலுவல்	Laudable	வியப்பு
	சந்தடி		புகழப்படத்
	அசைவு		தக்கது
Fellow citizen	தன்னாராண்	Fortune	செல்வம்
zen	உடன்குடியா		அதிட்டம்
	னவன்		ஆதினம்
Neglect	பராமுகம்ப	Improve-	கதிப்பு
	ண்ணுதல்	ment	நல்வளர்ச்சி
	அசட்டைபணி	Mere	மாத்திரம்
	னுதல்		சுமீமா
Affair	காரியம்	Gratification	சுகிப்பு இதம்
	கவனம்		உவப்பு
Ruin	கெடுதல்	Mistake	மோசம் போ
	அழித்தல்		குதல்
Miser	உலோவி	Instead	பதில்-இடு
	உலுத்தன்		.

Sensual	இந்திரியதாக ரிச்சி-இநதி ரியபோகம்	Debt கடன் To contract கடன்படி
Provide	சம்பாதித்தல் சேகரித்தல்	debt தல்
Pain	வருத்தம் துண்டம்	Career நடக்கை
Furniture	தட்டுமுட்டு வீட்டுச்சாமான	Prison ஓட்டம் செலவு
Equipage	கோலம்	Prison மறியல்
Contract	பொருங்குதல் கொள்ளுதல் பிடித்தல்	Dear சிறைசாலை
		Conceive பிரியம்-இதம் விலையொறுபடு
		Conceive ஏண்ணுதல் மதித்தல் சனித்தல்

When I was a child about seven years of age, my friends on a holyday filled my pocket with half pence, I went directly towards a shop where toys were sold for children; and being charmed with the sound of a whistle in the hands of another boy, that I met by the way, I voluntarily offered him all my money for it. I came home, and went whistling about the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This

put me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money; and they laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation. My reflections on the subject gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This little event, however, was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind: so that often, when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, *do not give too much for the whistle*; and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle.

When I saw any one too ambitious of court favor, sacrificing his time in attendance on levees, his repose his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, I said to myself, This man gives too much for his whistle.

When I saw another, fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by that neglect; He pays, indeed, said I, too much for his whistle.

If I knew a miser, who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating

wealth; poor man! said I, you indeed pay too much for your whistle.

Whea I met a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of mind, or of fortune, to mere sensual gratification; Mistaken man! said I, you are providing pain, instead of pleasure; you give too much for your whistle.

If I saw one fond of fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipage, all above his fortune, for which he contracted debts, and ended his career in prison; Alas! said I, he has paid dear, very dear for his whistle.

In short, I conceived that a great part of the miseries of mankind, are brought upon them by the false estimate they make of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles.

Whence	எங்கிருந்து	Die	சாதல்
	அதினாலே		வாடுதல்
Rose	ஓருங்கு—மூட்	Stalk	தாள்-காம்பு
	செவ்வந்தி	Grace	அழகு—சீர்
Weep	அழுதல்		கிருபை
	கண்ணீர்விடுதல்	Vanish	மறைந்து
Mortality	சா-சாவுக்கிடம்		போருதல்
Leaf	ஓலை-பூவிதழ்		மங்கிப்போருதல்

Scatter	கிடறுதல்	Sport	விளையாடுதல்
Stately	சிறப்பு	Sunshine	வெயில்
	சம்பிரமம்	Dart	பறத்தல்
Branch	கொப்பு	Stream	பாய்தல்
Verdure	பச்சைனவு	Purple	நிரோட்டம்
Bough	செழுமை		இருண்டசிவ
Spread	தழை - கிளை		படு
	படருதல்	Emerald	மரகதமி
	பரத்தல்	Motion	அசைவு
	விரித்தல்	Glance	செலவு
Shadow	நிழல்		கண்ணேடல்
Pillar	நாண்		பார்த்தல்
Crooked	வளைவு	Brush	துடைத்தல்
Fang	வக்கிரதந்தமி		கூட்டித்தன்
Nip	கிள்ளுதல்		ஞுதல்
Wind	உதிர்த்தல்	Pool	மடு—குளம்
Axe	காற்று	Breeze	காற்று
Lop	கோடாவி		இளங்காற்று
	தறித்தல்	Swallow	ஒருவிதகுருவி
	கழித்தல்	Pike	ஒர்மீன்
Decay	கிதைதல்	Seize	பிடித்தல்
	ஓறத்தல்		கவர்த்தல்

Multitude	திரள்	Excellent	உத்தமம்
	பெருங்கூட்ட டம்		ஈன்மை
Pride	ஆங்காரம்	Stiff	விரைப்பு
Glow	பிரகாசித்தல்	Bare ground	வெறுநிலம்
Activity	முயற்சி - சாக்கிரதை	Breath	சுவாசம்
Bare	வெறுமை		மூச்சு

Child of mortality, whence comest thou? why is thy countenance sad, and why are thy eyes red with weeping?—I have seen the rose in its beauty; it spread its leaves to the morning sun. I returned; it was dying upon its stalk, the grace of the form of it was gone; its loveliness was vanished away; its leaves were scattered on the ground, and no one gathered them again.

A stately tree grew on the plain, its branches were covered with verdure; its boughs spread wide and made a goodly shadow: the trunk was like a strong pillar; the roots were like crooked fangs. I returned; the verdure was nipt by the east wind, the branches were lopt away by the axe; the worm had made its way into the trunk, and the heart thereof was decayed; it mouldered away, and fell to the ground.

I have seen the insects sporting in the sunshine, and darting along the streams; their wings glittered with gold and purple; their bodies shone like the green emerald; they were more numerous than I could count; their motions were quicker than my eye could glance. I returned: they were brushed into the pool; they were perishing with the evening breeze; the swallow had devoured them; the pike had seized them; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen a man in the pride of his strength; his cheeks glowed with beauty; his limbs were full of activity; he leaped; he walked; he ran; he rejoiced in that he was more excellent than those. I returned; he lay stiff and cold on the bare ground; his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out; his life was departed from him; and the breath out of his nostrils. Therefore do I weep because *death* is in the world; the spoiler is among the works of God: all that is made must be destroyed: all that is born must die; let me alone, for I must weep.

Words which uniformly require certain Prepositions to follow them.

Abhorrence	அரோசம்-வெறு	Dissent	சமமதியாக்குத் தல்-கருத்துவேறுபடுதல்
	படு-அருவருப்பு		
	உபேட்டை	Diverse	வேற்றுமை
Abstain	ஒன்றைவிட்டுவில் ஒதல்		வேறுபாடு
Accompanied	உட்கைத்	Examination	சோதனை-ஆசாய் வு-பரிட்டை
	கூடப்போதல்		
Accuse	குற்றஞ்சாற்றல் பழியிடுதல்	Free	கீங்கல்-கீங்கியது
Acquit	குற்றமில்லையென நடிர்த்தல்	Independent	தனணிட்டம்
Adapt	தகுதியாக்குதல் சரியாக்குதல்	Insist	ஊனநிச்சொல்லு
Agreeable	உவப்பு-இதம் இடம்-பிரியம்		தல்-வற்புறுத்திச்சொல்லுதல்
Approve	சம்மதித்தல் பேறுதல்	Marry	விவாகமபண்ணல்
Averse	அருவருப்பு-வெறுப்பு	Objection	தடை-பிசுகு
Bestow	இதல்-அருளுதல்	Obligate	கடமைப்படுத்தல்
Comparable	உவமிக்கத்தக்கது	Observance	ஆசாரம-முறை
Compliance	இணக்கம்-சம்மதம்		கொண்டாட்டம்
Consonant	இசைவு	Oppose	எதிர்த்தது
Conversant	ஊடாட்டம்		மாறுபடுதல்
Dependent	அடுத்து	Prejudice	மனஞ்சாய்-தல்
Different	வேறுபாடு	Profit	ஆதாயப்படுத்தல்
Diminution	குறைவு-தணிவு கருக்கம்	Reconcile	நயத்தல்
Disapprove	வேறுத்தல்-மனக் குறைவொள்குதல்		இணங்குதல்
Disregard	அசட்டை	Replete	உறவாகுதல்
		Resemblance	பூரணமானது
			ஒப்பனை-உவமை
		Resolve	சமானம்
			என்னக்கொள்ளு
		Restore	தல்-துணிதல்
			திருத்ததல்
		Swerve	மீட்குதல்
			தவசதல்

Abhorence of	Conversant with.	Insist upon or on-
Abstain from	Consonant to	Made of
Accompanied by	Dependent from	Marry to
Accuse of	Differ from	Need of
Acquit of	Different from	Objection to
Adapt to	Diminution of	Obligated to
Agreeable to	Disapprove of	Observance of
Agreeably with	Discussion of	Opposed to
Approve of	Disregard of or to	Prejudice against
Averse to	Dissent from	Profit by
Bereave of	Diverse from	Reconcile to
Bestow upon	Engaged in	Replete with
Boast of	Equal to	Resemblance to
Choice of	Examination of	Resolve on
Comparable to	Exception to	Restore to
Comparably with	Free from	Swerve from
Compliance with	Full of	True to
Confide in	Independent of	Worthy of

Words which take two or more Prepositions after them.

Agree	சமடித்ததல் உள்படுதல்	Difficulty	அரிது-பிரயாசம ஆசை-அபேட்டை
Change	வெறுபடுதல் மாறுதல்	Eager	
Call.	ஒருதீரைப்போய் ப்பார்த்தல் கேட் ல்-அழைத்தல்	Martyr	
Die	சாதல்.	Peculiar	
Disappointed	கமபிமேசமபோ தல்	Reduced	உரிமை-இயல்பு டெட்டி-கிறப்பு ஓடுக்கிப்போனது உலங்தது இகைந்தது உட்கையானது
		United	

<i>Abide with or in</i>	<i>Fall under, over, into, from, through, on or upon</i>
<i>Agree to, with or for</i>	<i>Glad of, at or to do</i>
<i>Call on, upon or for</i>	<i>Martyr for or to</i>
<i>Change for, of, with or into</i>	<i>Peculiar to or for</i>
<i>Compare with or to</i>	<i>Provide with, for or against</i>
<i>Die of or by</i>	<i>Reduce under or to</i>
<i>Difficulty in or with</i>	<i>Regard to or for</i>
<i>Disappointed in, of or by</i>	<i>Taste for or of</i>
<i>Discouragement to or in</i>	<i>Think of or on</i>
<i>Eager for or in</i>	<i>United with, to or against</i>
<i>Expert at or in</i>	<i>Wait on or for</i>

Phrases showing the use of the preceding words.

Abide with a person in a house.

Agree with a person to a proposition for an object.

Call on or upon a person for a thing.

Change of raiment or place with a person. Change one article for or into another.

Compare with, when we show a difference. Compare to, when we show a likeness.

Die of a disease or by his own or another's act.

Difficulty in a thing or in managing it; Difficulty with when applied to the agent.

Disappointed in the thing itself. Disappointed of a thing expected; or by another.

Discouragement to exertion, and in the work.

Eager for and in the chase.

Expert at or in play.

Fall under censure or a burden; over a block, into a well, from a height, through a space, on or upon a stone.

Glad of it, at the thought of it, to do it.

Martyr for Christ's sake; Martyr to his cause, or to his own opinions.

Peculiar to a person who is peculiar *for* some singularity.

Provide with articles, *for* a journey, *against* an evil.

Reduce to poverty, *under* oppression.

Regard to duty, and *for* a person.

Taste for learning. *A taste of* salt, sugar, &c.

Think of a person, *on* or *of* a subject.

Unite to, implies joining two things together; *Unite with*, implies union or co-operation; *Unite against*, implies united opposition.

Wait on, signifies to call upon or accompany; *wait for*, shows expectation.

Corresponding Conjunctions.

Neither requires *nor* after it, as—*Neither he nor his brother was there.*

Though requires *yet* after it, as—*Though he was rich yet he became poor.*

Whether requires *or* after it, as—*Whether he will do it or not.*

Either requires *or* after it, as—*Either she or her sister must go.*

As requires *as* or *so* after it, as—*Mine is as good as yours.*

As the stars so shall thy seed be. *As one dieth so dieth the other.*

So requires *as* or *that* after it, as—*He is not so wise as his brother. To see thy glory so as I have seen it. I am so weak that I cannot walk.*

Know never admits *as* after it. I do not know *as* I shall go—should be—*that* I shall go.

Words nearly, but not exactly alike in pronunciation.

Air, the fluid	bal lad, a song
are, plural of am	bal let; a dance
ac cept, to take	bal lot, a ball for voting or a vote
ex cept, to take out	creak, to make a noise
as fect, to impress	creek, a cove or stream
ef fect, what is produced	clothes, garments
ac cede, to agree	close, conclusion
ex ceed, to surpass	con sort, husband or wife
a cre, a piece of land	con cert, harmony
a chor, a scald head	de scent, a falling, a slope
ac cess, approach	dis sent, a differing
ex cess, superfluity	de cease, death
al lu sion, hint, reference	dis ease, sickness
il lu sion, deception	dost, 2d per of do
e lu sion, evasion	dust, fine powder
acts, deeds	e lic it, to call forth
ax, a utensil for cutting	il lic it, unlawful
al ley, a narrow street	earn, to deserve
al ly, confederate	urn, a vessel
as say, trial of metals	e rup tion, bursting forth
es say, attempt, a writing	ir rup tion, entrance by force
af fu sion, a pouring on	im merge, to plunge
ef fu sion, a pouring out	e merge, to come forth
al low ed, admitted, granted	fat, fleshy
a loud, with a great voice	vat, a tub or cistern
ar rant, notorious	ges ture, motion
er rand, a mes-age	jester, one who jests
er rant, wandering	harsh, rough
ad di tion, something added	hash, minced meat
ed i tion, publication	

die, ~~not employed~~

dot, an image

im post or, a deceiver

im post ure, deception

naugh ty, bad

knot ty, full of knots

in gen uous, frank

in ge ni ous, skillful

morse, the sea horse

moss, of a tree

line, extension in length

loin, part of an animal

loom, a frame for weaving

loam, a soft loose earth

med al, an ancient coin

Words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced.

Au gust, the month

au gust, grand

bow, to bend

bow, for shooting arrows

bass, a tree, a fish

bass, lowest part in music

con jure, to use magic art

dove, past tense of dive

dove, a pigeon

gal lant, brave, gay

gal lant, a gay fellow

gill, the fourth of a pint

gill, part of a fish

bin der, ~~stop~~

meddle, to interfere

pint, half a quarter

point, a sharp end

rad dish, a root

red dish, somewhat red

slake, [slak] to mix with water

slack, loose

since, at a later time

sense, faculty of perceiving

ten or, course continued

ten ure, a holding

tal ents, ability

tal ons, claws

val ley, low land

val ue, worth

Words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced.

hind er, further behind

in val id, one not in health

in val id, not firm or binding

low er, to be dark

low er, not so high

live, to be or dwell

live, having life

mow, a pile of hay

mow, to cut with a sythe

read, to utter printed words

read, [red] past tense of read

re pent, creeping

re pent, to feel sorrow

rec ollect, to call to mind

re col lect, to collect again

re form, to amend
 reform to make anew
 staves, plu. of staff, a stick
 staves, plu. of slave
 slough, a place of mud
 slough, [sluff], a cast skin

tar ry like tar
 tar ry, to delay
 tears, waters of the eyes
 tears, [he] rends
 wind, air in motion
 wind, to turn or twist

Words pronounced alike, but different in Orthography.

Ail, to be in trouble
 ale, malt liquor
 air, the atmosphere
 heir, one who inherits
 all, the whole
 awl, an instrument
 al tar, a place for offerings
 alter, to change
 ant, a little insect
 aunt, a sister to a parent
 ark, a vessel
 arc, part of a circle
 as cent, steepness
 as sent, agreement
 au ger, a tool
 au gur, one who foretells
 bail, surety
 bale, a pack of goods
 ball, a sphere
 bawl, to cry aloud
 base, low, vile
 bass or base, in music
 bear, a liquor

bi er, to carry dead bodies
 bin, a box
 been, participle of be
 berry, a little fruit
 bu ry, to inter
 beat, to strike
 beet, a root
 blew did blow
 blue, dark color
 boar, a male swine
 bore, to make a hole
 bow, to bend the body
 bough, a branch
 bell, to ring
 belle, a fine lady
 beau, a gay gentleman
 bow, to shoot with
 bread, a kind of food
 bred, educated
 bur row, for rabbits
 bor ough, an incorporated
 town
 by, near at hand

buy , to purchase	course, way, direction
bay , an inlet of water	coarse not fine
bey , a Turkish governor	cote, a sheep fold
be , to exist	coat, a garment
bee , an insect	core, the heart
beach , sea shore	corps a body of soldiers
beech , a tree	cell, a hut
bell , a pod of plants	sell, to dispose of
bowl , an earthen vessel	cen tu ry, a hundred years
bole , a kind of clay	cen tau ry, a plant
bolt , a fastening to a door	chol er, wrath
boult or bolt , to sift	collar, for the neck
but , a conjunction	cord, a small rope
butt , two hogsheads	chord, a line
brake , a weed	cion, a young sprout
break , to part asunder	sion, a mountain
cain , a man's name	cite, to summon
cane , a shrub or staff	site, situation
call , to cry out, or name	sight, the sense of seeing
caul , a net inclosing the bow-	chron i cal, of long continuance
els	chron i cle, a history
can non , a large gun	com ple ment, a full number
can on , a law of the church	com pli ment, an act of po-
ces sion, a grant	liteness
ses sion, the sitting of a court	cous in, a relation
can vas , coarse cloth	coz en, to cheat
can vass , to examine	cur rant, a berry
ceil , to make a ceiling	cur rent, a stream
seal , to fasten a letter	deer, a wild animal
seal ing , setting a seal	dear, costly
ceil ing , of a room	cask, a vessel for liquids

casque, a helmet	dy er, one who colors
ce dar, a kind of wood	dun, to urge for money
ce der one who cedes	dun, a brown color
cede, to give up	done, performed
seed, fruit, offspring	dram, a drink of spirit
cent, the hundredth part of a dollar	drachm, a small weight
sent, ordered away	e lis ion, the act of cutting off
scent, a smell	e lys ian, a place of joy
cellar, the lowest room	ere, before time
sell er, one who sells	ear, the organ of hearing
clime, a region	you, second person
climb, to ascend	yew, a tree
coun cil, an assembly	ewe, a female sheep
coun sel, advice	fair, handsome
sym bol, a type	fare, customary duty
cym bal, a musical instrument	feat, an exploit
col or, hue	feet, plural of foot
cul ler, one who selects	freeze, to congeal
dam, to stop water	frieze, in a building
damn, to condemn	h'e, to hasten
dew, falling vapors	high, elevated, lofty
due, owing	flea, an insect
die, to expire	flee, to run away
dye, to color	flour, of rye or wheat
doe, a female deer	flow er, a blossom
dough, bread not baked	forth, abroad
fan e, a weathercock	fourth, in number
fain, gladly	soul, filthy
feign, to dissemble	soul, a bird
dire, horrid	gilt, with gold
	guilt, crime

grate, iron bars'	kiln, for burning bricks
great, large	knap, a protuberance
grown, increased	nap, a short sleep
groan, an expression of pain	nap, on cloth
hail, to call, or frozen rain	knaver, a rogue
hale, healthy	nave, of a wheel
hart, a beast	knead, to work dough
heart, the seat of life	need, necessity
hare, an animal	kneel, to bend the knee
hair, the fur of animals	neal, to heat
here, in this place	knew, did know
hear, to hearken	new, fresh not old
hew, to cut	know, to understand
hue, color	no, not
him, objective of <i>he</i>	knight, a title
hymn, a sacred song	night, darkness
hire, wages	knot a tie
high er, more high	not, no, denying
heel, the hinder part of the foot	lade, to fill, to dip
heal, to cure	laid, placed
haul, to drag	lain, did lie
hall, a large room	lane, a narrow street
I, myself	leek, a root
eye, organ of sight	leak, to run out
isle, an island	less on, a reading
aisle, of a church	les sen, to diminish
in, within	li ar, one who tells lies
inn, a tavern	li er, one who lies in wait
in dite, to compose	lyre, a harp
in dict, to prosecute	led, did lead
kill, to slay	lead, a heavy metal

lie, an untruth.	mewl, to cry.
lye, water drained through ashes	mule, a beast
lo, behold, look	mi ner, one who works in a mine
low, humble	mi nor, less or one under age
lac, a gum	moan, to grieve
lack, want	mown, cut down
lea, an inclosed field	moat, a ditch
lee, opposite the wind:	mote, a speck
leaf, of a plant	more, greater portion
lief, willingly.	mow er, one who mows
lone, solitary	mite, an insect
loan, that is lent	might, strength
lore, learning	met al, gold, or silver, &c
low er, more low	met tle, briskness
lock, a catch to a door.	naught, bad
loch, a lake	nought, none
main, ocean, the chief	nay, no
mane, of a horse	neigh, as a horse
made, finished	net, a woven snare
maid, an unmarried woman.	nett, or net, clear of charges
male, the he kind	aught, any thing
mail, armor, or the bag for letters	ought, bound
man ner, mode of action.	oar, a paddle
man or, lands of a lord	ore, of metal
meet, to come together	one, a single thing
meat, flesh, food	won, did win
mote, measure	ooze, to issue out
mien, contenance	oose, tanner's bark
mean, low, humble	oh, alas
	owe, to be indebted

our, belonging to us	raze, to demolish
hour, sixty minutes	rain, water falling from clouds
plum, a fruit	reign, to rule
plumb, a lead and line	rap, to strike
pale, without color	wrap, to fold together
pail, a vessel	read, to peruse
pain, distress	reed, a plant
pane, a square of glass	red, a color
palate, part of the mouth	read, did read
pallet, a painter's board, a bed	reek, to emit steam
pleas, pleadings	wreak, to revenge
please, to give pleasure	rest, to take ease
pole, a long stick	wrest, to take by force
poll, the head	rice, a sort of grain
peel, to pare off the rind	rise, source, beginning
peal, sounds	rye, a sort of grain
pair, a couple	wry, crooked
pare, to cut off the rind	ring, to sound, a circle
plain, even, or level	wring, to twist
plane, to make smooth	rite, ceremony
pray, to implore	right, just
prey, a booty, plunder	write, to make letters with a
prin, ci pal, chief	pen
prin ci ple, rule of action	wright, a workman
prophet, a foreteller	rode, did ride
prof it, advantage	road, the highway
peace, quietude	rear, to raise
piece, a part	rear, the hind part
panel, a square in a door	rig ger one who rigs vessels
panel, a mean bed	rig or, severity
raise, to lift	rout, a confused quarrel

route, rout, a way or course
 rough, not smooth
 ruff, a neck cloth
 rote, repetition of words
 wrote, did write
 roe, a female deer
 row, a rank
 roar, to sound loudly
 row er, one who rows
 rab bet, to join
 rab bit, a quadruped
 sail, the canvass of a ship
 sale, the act of selling
 sea, a large body of water
 see, to behold
 sa ver, one who saves
 sa vor, taste, or odour
 seen, behold
 scene, part of a play
 seine, a fish net
 sen ior, older
 seign ior, a Turkish king
 seam, where the edges join
 seem, to appear
 shear, to cut with shears
 sheer, clear, unmixed
 sent, ordered away
 scent, smell
 shore, sea coast
 shore, a prop
 so, in such a manner

sow, to scatter seed
 sum, the whole
 some, a part
 sun, the fountain of light
 son, a male child
 stare, to gaze
 stair, a step
 steel, hard metal
 steal, to take by theft
 suc cor, help
 suck er, a young twig
 sleight, dexterity
 slight, to despise
 sole, of the foot
 soul, the spirit
 slay, to kill
 sley, a weaver's reed
 sleigh, a carriage on runners
 sloe, a fruit
 slow, not swift
 stake, a post
 steak, a slice of meat
 stile, steps over a fence
 style, fashion, diction
 tacks, small nails
 tax, a rate, tribute
 throw, to cast away
 throe, pain of travail
 tear, to rend
 tare, a weed, allowance of
 weight

tear, water from the eyes.
 tier, a row
 team, of cattle
 teem; to produce
 tide, flux of the sea.
 tied, fastened
 their, belonging to them.
 there, in that place.
 the, definita adjective.
 thee, objective case of thou.
 too, likewise
 two, twice one
 tow, to drag
 toe, extremity of the foot.
 vail, a covering
 vale, a valley
 vial, a little bottle.
 viol, a fiddle
 vane, to show which way the

wind blows.
 vein, for the blood.
 vice, sin
 vise, a screw.
 wait, to tarry.
 weight, heaviness.
 wear, to carry as clothes.
 ware, merchandise
 wear, a dam.
 waste, to spread.
 waist, a part of the body.
 way, road, course
 weigh, to find the weight.
 week, seven days
 weak, not strong
 wood, timber.
 would, past time of will.
 weather, state of the air.
 wether, a sheep

Phrases, showing the different uses of the foregoing words.

What *aile* the child? *Ale* is a wholesome liquor, made from malt.

The *awl*, is a tool used by shoemakers, and harness makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England. We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night. The Jews burn ed sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen, beat their horses. Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine boat wears fine clothes. The rainbow is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Bear is a common drink for the table. *A bier* is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great bell in Moscow, weighs two hundred-and-twenty tons. *The beller* and *bearer*, are fond of fine shows.

Black berries and raspberries grow on briars. The farmer when he plants seeds *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is better grain than rye. One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind blew. The color of the sky is *blue*.

A father's or mother's sister is an *aunt*. The little ~~ants~~ make *hillocks*.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*. *An augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bowl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. *An oak* bears acorns.

We bear evils. Trees *bare* of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild boar is a savage beast. Miners bore holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants, is a seed vessel. The turner makes *bowls*.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*. Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The bricht of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head, and *butts* of spirits are imported.

Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.

Well bred people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

We judge of peoples' motives by their actions. We cannot buy a seat in heaven with our money.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 30, or 32 gallons. Sails are made of *canvas*. Inspectors *canvas* votes.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*. Almanack makers publish new *calendars* every year.

The courts of New-York hold their sessions in the City Hall. Since the cession of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We call the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caus*. Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron. Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.

Aliar is not believed. The *tire* is a musical instrument.

Gallileo made the telescope. Virginia was a handsome maid.

The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi. A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female. The *mail* is opened at the post office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people. The farms of the nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant innocent drink. *Meed* a reward.

Lying is a *mean* vice. We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery. Salt will preserve *meat*.

Miners work in mines. *Minors* are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom. When grass is *mown* and dried we call it *hay*.

A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment. *Mowers* mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*. A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Forts are surrounded by a *moat*. *Mote* is an atom.

Fishes are caught in a *net*. Clear profits are called *nett gain*.

Boats are rowed with *oars*. *Ores* are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house. The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

One dollar is *one hundred cents*. The worst gambler *won* the money.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood. The tanner puts his hides into *oose*.

We carry water *pails*. Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a *pale* fence. Sick people look *pale*.

Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares. *Pains* are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*. People *pare* apples to make pies.

Pears are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* cannot speak plain. The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand. The child sleeps on a *pallet*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading. Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*. One large *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high. The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans.

On the great holydays the bells ring in a loud *peal*. The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is composed of the King, the house of *Peers*, and the house of commons. The vessels lie near the *piers* in the harbor.

Bolite people, please their companions. The courts of common *pleas* are held in the court house.

The Carpenter *planes* boards with his plane. The essential principles of religion, are written in plain language. Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

The builder uses the plumb and line, to set his walls perpendicular. *Plums* grow on trees.

The cat *preys* upon mice. We should pray for our enemies.

The student *pores* over his books. The Niagara river *goes* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet. We sweat through the pores of the skin.

The Hudson is the principal river of New-York. A man of good principles merits our esteem.

There is no profit in profane swearing. The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors. The court impannel jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his rain on the just and unjust. Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle. The king reigns over his subjects.

The barber shaves with a razor. Farmers are raisers of grain.

The Laplander wraps himself in furs in winter. When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps. We should read the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have read. A hyacinth is a large red flower.

Nero wreaked his malice upon the christians. Brutus held up the dagger reeking with the blood of Lucretia.

We rest on beds. Gibraltar was wrested from the Spaniards.

Ricagrows in warm climates. The site of the Missouri is in the stony mountains.

'Baddies are fond of gold rings.' 'The bell rings for church.' A washerman wrings clothes.

'Riggers rig vessels.' Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.

'Baptism is a rite of the christian church.' 'It is not right to pilfer.' Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.

Cumberland road leads from Washington to Wheeling. King David rode upon a mule.

Watt Tyler made a great rout in England. The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the Alphabet by rote before they know the letters. Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.

Paste is made of rye flower. Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.

A roe deer has no horns. Corn is planted in rows. Oarsmen row boats with oars.

The joiner rabbits boards. Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black sea. Owls cannot see well when the sun shines.

Seals are caught in the southern seas. Shoes are made of seal's skins.

We seal letters with wafers and sealing-wax. Masons seal with lime-mortar.

Churches have arched ceilings. A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun. A thunder storm is a sublime scene.

Fishermen catch fish in seines. The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.

John Smith, Senior, is father to John Smith, Junior. The Grand Seignor of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun *seems* to rise and set. Neat sewers make handsome *seams*.

Sheep shearers *shear* the sheep. When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded, he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*. When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name. Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars. A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

Children should never *slight* their parents. Indians live in very *slight* buildings. Some have a *slight* at work.

A *sloe* is a black wild plum. The sloth is *slow* in moving.

The lark *soars* into the sky. A boil is a *sore* swelling. A *sower* sows his seeds.

We all have *some* knowledge. The *sum* of four and five is nine.

The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom. The sun is the *sole* cause of day. Our *souls* are immortal.

Tents are fastened with *stakes*. Beef-steaks are good food.

"A wise *son* makes a glad father." Without *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.

Let owls *stare* at the moon. Let not children *stare* at strangers.

Stiles are steps over fences. Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style*. Milton wrote in a sublime *style*.

Saul *threw* his Javelin at David. The Israelites went *through* the sea.

Tares grow among wheat. Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight. Never *tear* your clothes.

The plum-line hangs *straight* towards the center of the earth. The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress. *Suckers* sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of old shoes. *People* pay heavy *tax*.

Lions have a long bushy *tail*. The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*. *Foolish children* waste their time in idleness.

Time waits for no one. *Butter* is sold by *weight*.

Earthen ware is baked in furnaces. A *Turk wears* a turban instead of a hat. A *wear* is a dam raised for catching fish.

Sickness makes the body *weak*. Seven days constitute a *week*.

Walk in the way of good men. We *weigh* gold and silver by *Troy weight*.

The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe. *Wether* sheep make the best mutton.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot. Horses *tow* the canal boats. *Tow* is hatched from flax.

Good scholars love *their* books. There are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear *veils*. The *valley* of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows. Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

A *vial* of laudanum. A bass *viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow, when we lose our friends. Ships often carry two tiers of guns.

A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen. Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

The tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon. A black ribbon tied on the left arm, is a badge of mourning.

Abbreviations explained.

A. A. S. Fellow of the Ameri- can Academy.	C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
A. B. Bachelor of arts.	C. A. S. Fellow of the Con- necticut Acadamy.
Abp. Arc. Bishop.	Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
Acct. Account.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	Dea. Deacon.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	Dec. December.
Apr. April.	Dept. Deputy.
Atty. Attorney.	Deut. Deuteronomy.
Aug. August.	Do. Ditto; the same.
Bart. Baronet.	Dr. Dotter, or Debtor.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	E. East.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Eccol. Ecclesiastes.
Bbl. Barrel.	Ed. Edition, Editor.
C. Centum, a hundred.	E. G. for example.
Cant. Canticles.	Eng. England, English.
Capt. Captain.	Eph. Ephesians.
Chap. Chapter.	Esa. Esaias.
Col. Colonel.	Ep. Epistle.
Co. Company.	Esq. Esquire.
Com. Commissioner, Commo- dore.	Etc. and so forth, et cetera.
Cr. Credit.	Ex. Exodus, Example.
Cwt. Hundred weight.	Exr. Executor.
Chron. Chronicles.	Feb. February.
Cor. Corinthians.	Fr. France, French, Frances.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. [Eng]
	Gal. Galatians.
	Gen. General.

Gent. Gentleman.	K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Geo. George.	K. G. Knight of the Garter.
Gov. Governor.	L. C. Lower Canada.
G. R. George the King [of England]	L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.	Lev. Leviticus.
Heb. Hebrews.	Lieut. Lieutenant.
Hon. Honourable.	Lond. London.
Hund. Hundred.	Lon. Longitude.
H. B. M. His Britanic Majesty [Eng.]	Ldp. Lordship.
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic majesty [King of France and Spain.]	Lat. Latitude.
Hhd. Hogshead.	LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
Ibid. in the same place.	lbs. Pounds.
i. e. that is [id est.]	L. S. Place of the Seal.
id. the same.	M. Marquis.
Inst. Instant.	Maj. Major.
Is. Isaiah.	Math. Mathematics.
Jan. January.	M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.
Ja. James.	Mat. Mathew.
Jac. Jacob.	M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Josh. Joshua.	Mr. Master, Sir.
Jun. Junior.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
K. King.	MS. Manuscript.
Km. Kingdom.	MSS. Manuscripts.
Kt. Knight.	Mrs. Mistress.
K. C. B. Knight commander of the Order of the Bath.	N. North.
	N. B. take notice.
	No. Number.
	Nov. November.
	N. S. New Style.

N. W. T. North Western Ter-	Rs. Rupees.
ritory.	S. South, Shilling.
Obj. Objection.	St. Saint.
Obt. Obedient.	Sect. Section.
Oct. October.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
O. S. Old Stile.	Sept. September.
Parl. Parliament.	Servt. Servant.
per. by, as per yard, by the yard.	Serj. Sergeant.
Per cent. by the hundred.	S. T. P. Professor of Theo- logy.
Per mensem, by the month.	S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Pet. Peter.	ss. to wit, namely.
Phil. Philip, Philippians.	Theo. Theophilus.
Philom. a lover of learning.	Thes. Thessalonians.
P. M. Post Master, Afternoon	Tho. Thomas.
P. O. Post Office.	U. C. Upper Canada.
P. S. Postscript.	Ult. the last, or the last month.
Ps. Psalm.	U. S. A. United States of A- merica.
Pres. President.	V. Vide, See.
Prof. Professor.	viz. to wit, namely.
Q. Question, Queen.	Wt. Wright.
q. d. as if he should say.	Wm. William.
q. l. as much as you please.	Wp. Worship.
q. s. a sufficient quantity.	Yd. Yard.
Rds. Rix dollars.	&. And.
Regr. Register.	&c. And so forth.
Rep. Representative.	£. Pounds.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.	\$ dollars.
Rt. Right Honorable.	

Scientific Terms.

Mercury	புதன்	Planetary	கிரகத்தன்மை
	இரதம்	Jupiter	வியரமுன்
Astronomy	வானசாத்திரம்	Comet	வரல்வெள்ளி
	எண்சாத்திரம்	Sublime	உன்னதம்
Revolution	வட்டம்		உயர்த்தி
	கிரகச்சமூற்றி	Distance	நூரம்
	கிரகச்சற்று	Universe	பிரமாண்டம்
Venus	வெள்ளி	Saturn	சனி
	சுக்கிரன்		

Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances and revolutions of the planetary bodies, and with the nature and extent of the universe. These, besides millions of fixed stars, consist of the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, Juno, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus with their Moons, and the Comets.

Geography	புவனசாத்திரம்	Boundary	எல்லை
Terraqueous	நிலமுநிருங்க லந்துண்டாகியடை	Peculiarity	விசேடம் பிரமாணம்

Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the terraqueous Globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits, boundaries, and peculiarities of countries. It is the eye and key of history.

History	ஏதித்திரம்	Subjects	குடிசனம்
Narrative	விபரம்-சைத வரலாறு	Fact	உள்ளகாரியம் பிரிதி-இட்டம்
Statesman	அமைச்சன்	Favourite	பிரடி-இரண்டா
		Prince	பிரடி-இரண்டா

History is a narrative of past facts and events relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

Natural history is a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and whatever else is connected with nature.

Biography	இறந்தவர்களி ங்களித்திரம்	Manners	நட-த்தை
Eminent	இறந்த பேஷ்னம்		ஒழுங்கு பரிமாற்றம்

Chronology காலக்கணி	Distinguish குறித்தல்
Memorable வியப்பு-விய க்கத்தக்கது	Measure அளவித்தல் பிரமரணித்தல்
Method வகை—விதம்	Elapse செல்லல்
ஓழுங்கு-அளவு	

Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners.

Chronology is the science that teaches the method of measuring time and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

Philosophy உலகஞ்சனம் பிரகார்ச்சக் கல்வி	Material பிரகிருதி Phenomena சொற்றத்தின் விசரங்கள்
Physics ஒருசாத்திரம்	சொற்றியபே தங்கள்

Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals on the principles of reason.

Physics treats of nature, and explains the phenomena of the material world.

Invisible Principle Fluid	தொற்குமை மூலகாசியம் பரம்புகிற வல்து ஓட்டமுள்ள வல்து	Transpa- rent Elastic	உருவொளி பரந்தடக்கத் தக்கு
Vapours Fog	நூயிகை-ஆவி மூடுபளி	Vegetation Suspend	பயிரிவளர்ச்சி மரமுளைத்தல் ஆகாயத்தில்நிற்குதல்

Air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, encompassing the globe to the height of several miles. It contains the principle of life and vegetation, and is found by experiments to be 840 times *lighter than water*.

Clouds are vapours suspended in the air from a quarter of a mile to two miles high.

A Fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

Insensibly	புலனுக்குத்	Condense	அடங்கல்
	தொன்குமை	Float	மிதத்தல்
Serene	அமைச்சல்	Subtile	குச்சமம்
Particle	அ.ஆ—திவலை	Calm	அமருதல்
	நுள்ளி	Decrease	சுருங்கல்
Mists	மூடுபளி	Growth	வளர்த்தி
Fenny	சதவல்		

Dew is produced from extremely subtle particles of water floating about in a calm and serene air, and condensed by the coolness of the night, after which they insensibly fall to the earth in fine and delicate rains.

Mists are collections of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and become more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

Impel	செலுத்தல்	Congealed	உறைத்து
Hail	ஆலாங்கட்டி மகை	Descent	இறக்கம் விழுதல்
Atmosphere	ஆராயம்	Flake	பொடி'

Rain is nothing but clouds condensed or run together by the cold, which by their own weight fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

Hail is formed from rain congealed by the coldness of the atmosphere in its descent. It is merely drops of rain in a frozen state.

Snow is congealed water or clouds, particles of which freezing and touching each other descend in beautiful flakes.

Iris	வரலைல்	Artificial	செப்காரியம்
Refraction	ஏதிர்முடிசல்	Spectator	பரங்கிறவன்
Opposite	ஏதிர்		

The *Iris* or *Rainbow* is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. It can only be seen when the spectator turns his back to the sun and when it rains on the opposite side. An artificial rainbow may be produced by letting water fall on the side opposite that of the sun.

Electricity	மின்சாரம்	Instantly	சுடிதி
Occasion	உண்டாக்கல்	உடனே	
Flannel	வெள்ளம்பு	வல்லுமை	
	எம்	ஏதிதி	
Sealing } wax }	அரக்கு	Glass	பளிங்குவீதாரு
Coat	நம்பளச்சட் கட	Galvanism	ஒருவித்தைத்
Experiment	சேதனை	Attract	இழுத்தல்
Meteor	விண்வீழுங் கொண்டி	Friction	தேய்வு
Earthquake	பூமியதிர்தல்		உழைப்புதல்
		Discharge	பறிதல்
		Explosion	வெடிப்பு அதிர்தல்

Electricity is a power in nature which is made to show itself by friction. If a stick of sealing wax or a piece of glass be rubbed upon a coat or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity. In larger experiments this however shows itself like liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a peculiar species of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of galvanism.

Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

An **Earthquake** is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of electrical power; but the different modes by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

Ethics சுருள்ளத்திற்கு | Respective அவைகளுக்கு
கொப்பு

Ethics or **moral**s is the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

Anatomy	அங்கோத்திரவி	Dissect	அங்கஞ்சுத்திரி
	நீத-கூறுபாடு		நீதல்
Organic	அங்கந்த்துக்க	Art	சாந்திரம்
	டுத்தது		தெரமில்
Surgery	ஏத்திரவைத்தி		வித்தை
	யம்	Component	முதலின்சி வை
Medicine	மருங்கு		உறுப்பு

Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body, when dead, and of examining and arranging its component parts, in order to discover organic diseases, and thereby promote the art of medicine and surgery.

Geometry	அளவுசாத்தி	Demonstra-	காட்சி
	யம்	tion	காண்பித்தல்
Magnitude	அளவு	Mathema-	எண்சாத்திரம்
Reasoning	நியாயம் விளை	tics	கும்வித்தை

Geometry is that sublime science, which teaches the properties and relations of magnitude. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the whole of mathematics, and is now preferred to logic, in teaching the art of reasoning.

Chemistry ஒருவித்தை:	Effect	காரிபப்படுத்
Combina- } பொருள்திப tion } தன்மை		துறவு உண்டாக்குதல்
Constituent ஒருங்கிணைந் தல்	Result	தெருகை காரியம்

Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected.

Botany தாபரசாத்திரம்	Treat	விபரித்துச்
Arrange வகுத்தல்		சொல்லல்
இழுங்குபடுத்தல்	Structure	ஆகாரம் வடிவ-தன்மை

Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables; it arranges them in their proper classes and describes their structure and use.

Telescope தூரத்திட்டக் ன்னை	Microscope பூதக்கண்ணுடி
Optics நயனசாத்திரம்	Quadrants உயரத்தைப்
Vision சேரத்தம் காட்சி	பார்த்தறியு மேர்க்குவி Instrument கருவி

Optics is the science of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction of Telescopes, Microscopes, Quadrants, &c.

Logic	வியாயங்கள் கம்	Efficacious பல்வூர்செய்யத் தக்கது
	சுருக்கங்கள் கம்	Communi- { அறிவித்தல் cate } கொருத்தல்

Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

Architecture	விதப்பாத திரம்	Tuscan
Order	கட்டடாழுங்கு	Corinthian
Ionic		பாதிரி-விதம்
Edifices	விடுகட்டுவல்லை	Doric
		Composite

Architecture is the art of planning and building all sorts of edifices according to the best models. It contains five orders, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

Mechanics மெக்னிக்ஸ்	Construction கட்டுப்பாடு
மம்	திணைப்பு
சிறப்பாத்தி	மானீசரம்
மம்	ஏந்திரம்

Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

Agricul- ture } வேள்விக்கமை	Manage- ment } செய்கை
} தொழிலில்	} நடப்பிப்பு
Adaptation ஏற்றதன்கமை	Soil நிலபோதம்
Pursuit தொடர்ச்சி	Production விளைவு
} நடைதொழில்	

Agriculture, the most useful and innocent of all pursuits, is the knowledge of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for men and animals.

Painting	சித்திரவித்தை	Genius	விவேகம்
Original	சொயம்	Fine art	அலக்காரமா
Represent	காண்வித்தல்		னவித்தை

Painting is one of the fine arts and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colors teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

Sculpture	சித்திரவித்தை	Image	வித்திரகம்
	வெட்டுவேலி		உருவம்
Carve	சித்திரம் வெட்டுதல்		

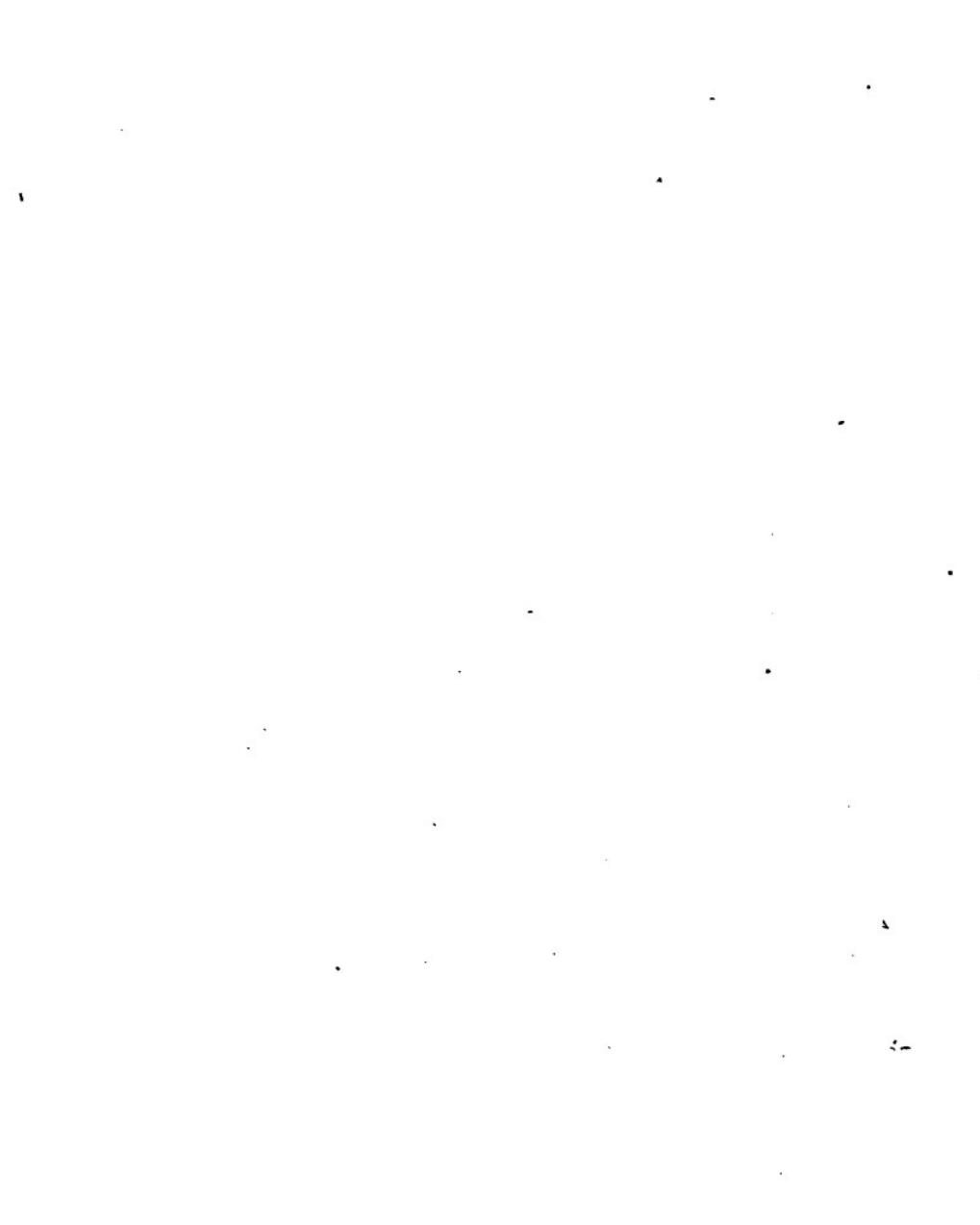
Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stones and other hard substances into images.

THE END.











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